THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

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REES R. JONES,

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND SEGAR

MANUFACTURER.

NO. 33 Hand street, Pittsburgh, offers for sale, on the most liberal terms—

Scotch and Rappee Snuff;
Box Tobacco, 2 and 8 lumps to the pound;
Ladies' Twist do 8 and 9 rolls do
Spun Plug do 2, 3, 5, and 6 rolls do
Virginia Twist do 5, 8, and 13 twists do
Cavendish do 1 do do
Spanish and half Spanish Cigars;
Melee and American do

☞All the above articles are warranted to be of the first quality. February 17, 1832.—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER.
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

Piano Forte Instruction.

MISS CRUMPTON proposes giving lessons upon the Piano Forte, to a limited number of young ladies, and hopes, by constant and unremitting attention, to merit a share of public patronage. Application to be made at Miss Crumpton's residence, No. 132 Penn street, above Hand street, where terms, &c. will be made known.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1832.—3m

DRUGS, &c.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, at No. 162 Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,)* where they have received, and intend keeping, a general supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Having made arrangements in the eastern cities for a regular supply, they are enabled to sell at the lowest prices. ☞Physicians and country merchants are respectfully invited to call.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—6m

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per ct.
Chambersburgh Bk.	1	Muskingum Bank	1½
Virginia paper, gen.	1	Bank of Geauga	2
New York city	1 to 2	Urbana Bk.	3
New York Country	2	Dayton	2
New Jersey, gen.	1½ to 2	Scioto	3
Notes of the New England Banks	2	Michigan paper	3
South Carolina	3	Canada	4
Maryland Banks,	½ to 2	North Carolina	4
Delaware Banks	½ to 1	Georgia	4
Natchez	5	Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5
New Orleans,	5	Cohen's Bank,	1
Pennsylvania, gen.	¼	Ohio, generally,	½ to 2
Greensburgh,	25		
Wilksbarre Bank	1½		

Every description of Gold purchased at the highest premiums, by

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

April 6, 1832.

To Paper Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers take this opportunity to acquaint Manufacturers of Paper, that they are now prepared to execute orders for Paper Machines of every description upon the most approved plans. Also, *Drying and Cutting Machines*, all of which will be warranted equal in all respects to any similar machines in the United States.—Persons about to erect Paper Mills, will not incur any additional expense in purchasing the Drying Machine, as the cost of same is less than the expense of building Drying Lofts and their fixtures. The above Machines were first introduced into this country by the subscriber, Charles M. Pickering, who has built and put into operation most of the Machines now in use. Amongst others, the following Manufacturers, in the United States, are referred to for his character and ability to perform his engagements.

C. M. PICKERING & CO.
112, Beekman st. } New York
109, Water st. }

References —
Wm. Parker, Esq. Boston, Mass.
A. C. & W. Curtis, Newton, "
Amos Hubbard, Esq. Norwich, Conn.
Henry Hudson, Esq. Hartford, "
Joseph Kingsland, Esq. Belleville, N. J.
Morris & Burritt, New York City.
J. & S. Campbell,

April 6, 1832.—2aw3m

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage: about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 9.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

TARIF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1831—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,

PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

REMOVAL.

DR. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, has removed to Liberty street, No. 78, corner of Evans' alley. Dr. E. M. will be in his room from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (Fridays excepted,) where all operations in the line of his profession will be performed.

P. S.—Dentists can be furnished with his beautifully manufactured Porcelain Teeth.

March 27, 1832.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

50 HHDS. Prime N. O. Sugar;
90 bbls. Molasses;
25 half bbls. do
100 boxes Tin Plate, 1-3 x;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
50 bbls. No. 3 do;
30 half bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 do;
9 bbls. New England Rum;
50 do Tanners' Oil;
50 do Rosin and Pitch;
5 casks Cod Fish;
6 tierces Rice;
100 kegs Ky. Manufactured Tobacco;
150 boxes Melee Cigars.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
No. 38 Water, and 78 Front streets.

May 4—tf

Ten Acre Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Eight Lots of Ground, situated in view of the town of East Liberty, containing about 10 acres each.

The above Lots are handsomely located; suitable for country residences. The terms will be accommodating to purchasers. For a plan of the lots and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

May 8, 1832.—tf

500 DOZEN of Waldron's, Griffin's, Passmore's, Blanchard's, and Stone's Corn, Grass, and German SCYTHES. Also, Scythe Rifles, Darby Creek, Milan, and Real English, *Rag Stones*—for sale by

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.

March 16—tf.

DOCTOR WARE,

SURGEON DENTIST, has removed to No. 44 Fourth street, in the Office formerly occupied by James S. Craft, Esq., two doors west of Market street. May 11.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix*

July 26, 1831.—tf

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail

CHEAP CASH STORE.

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

EXCHANGE.

NOTES of the Commercial Bank of Lake-Erie, at Cleaveland, are received at this office at 2 per cent.; Geauga, 2; Muskingum, 1½; New York, generally, 1½a2 per cent.

Wanted, Gold of every description.

GEORGE A. COOK,
No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

April 17.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.

Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE.

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co.: and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, 30th March, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants; and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 38, Water, and 78, Front streets.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—tf

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in Natchez, Mississippi, with the design of transacting a *GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.* He will attend, particularly, to the sale of Northern Produce and Manufactures, and to the purchase and shipment of Cotton. Consignments or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention; and no exertion shall be wanting to promote the interests, and merit the confidence of those who may entrust him with business. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his northern friends.

ALFRED COCHRAN.

Natchez, March 10, 1832.

ALFRED COCHRAN,

Commission Merchant,

NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

Refer to

Messrs. COCHRAN & IRWIN, Pittsburgh,
G. W. BARCLAY & Co. Louisville,
STEPHEN DUNCAN, Esq., Natchez,
JOHN LINTON, Esq., New Orleans.

March 27, 1832.—6m.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning. [VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock *the second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

TO LET,

THE two story frame Dwelling House, the late residence of Mrs. Bowie, pleasantly situated in the Borough of Allegheny. There is ground sufficient for a comfortable Garden, which is stocked with fruit trees, grapes, gooseberries, and currants, in bearing; a small stable, a coal shed, and a well of good water.

The above property will be rented until the 1st of April next; or, for a term of years. Possession given the 1st of June next. For particulars inquire of

LUKE LOOMIS, or } Ex'rs of Anna
JAS. J. CARPENTER, } Bowie, dec'd.

May 22, 1832.—tf

Mess Pork, &c.

29 Bbls. Mess Pork;
10 bbls. Copperas;

Just received and for sale by

JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.
No. 38 Water street

May 25, 1832.—3t

NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE,

NUMBER 84 WOOD STREET,

Corner of Diamond Alley.

JOHN H. BROWN & Co.

ARE now opening a well selected and general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Purchased for Cash, in the New York and Philadelphia Markets, which they offer by the piece of package, at a small advance.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1832.—tf

DENTISTRY.

DOCTOR WARE very respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has taken the office lately occupied by Jas. S. Craft, Esq., No. 44 Fourth street, where he holds himself in readiness, from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 6 P. M., to perform all operations connected with Scientific Surgical Dentistry.

Doct. W. politely solicits a share of public patronage. All work done to the entire satisfaction of the patient, or no charges made. The worst cases of diseased gums cured; loose teeth, in adults made firm, where they have become so from an unhealthy state of the gums.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Dentrifice, warranted to prevent tartar collecting on the teeth, and a preserver of the gums from disease, at No. 12 Fifth street. ☞If required, Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

Pittsburgh, March 2.—3mo.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 11, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 2d day of June 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery: 9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,270	1,270
10		1,000	10,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
40		100	4,000
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
51		25	1,275
102		20	2,040
1530		10	15,300
11475		5	57,375
34220	tickets.		$136,880

Tickets, $5: Halves, 2,50: Quarters, $1,25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

May 22, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 11, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 2d day of June, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 60 No. Lottery: Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,270	1,270
10		1,000	10,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
40		100	4,000
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102		20	2,040
1530		10	15,300
11475		5	57,375
34220	tickets.		$136,880

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2,50; Quarters, $1,25.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON,

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

May 22, 1832.

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Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

May 8, 1832.

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

may 25.

FOR SALE.

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,

Sept 20 No. 68 Woodstreet, Pittsburgh

POETRY.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE IDIOT—A REMINISCENCE.

By N. R. Smith.

I knew her in my boyhood, and all who
Frolicked with me then, can ne'er forget her.
When first I saw the fair one—for she was
Fair—she numbered thirty years, and life was
Now, as it had ever been, seclusion
From the world—that tortured all her bosom.
The images of buoyant youth still played
Around her heart, as though that heart was doomed
The victim of illusion. The coloring
Of hope was fancy's boon, and that, though grave
Her years, was various as fancy's self.
Imagination was her life's purveyor,
And ever at her bidding, prompt to serve.
'Twas but to leave the world a while, and range
And revel among the garnished yieldings
Of her warm and quick and wild conception,
And then, recoiling within herself, sigh
And weep, as 't were, at disappointed hope,
Till fancy wrought again her web of bliss.
Thus lived Constantia. Earth had no charms
For her, nor heaven, except the paradise
Her rosy-mantling visions formed—a world
Too bright for earth, yet too impure for heaven.
This being of prolific fancy lived
Thus, weaving, year after year, the tissue
Of her only happiness; till mind, with
All its attributes exhausted, in place
Thereof was left a changeless look, vacant,
Senseless, silly, with the peculiar turns
Of action allied to idiocy.
There were no traits of a distempered mind:
Naught of the maniac: no frantic stare:
No screams, contortions, nor a fitful rage.
Not even the relics of a mind were left,
To tell the passer by it once was there:
Instead of this, simpers and mutterings:
No speech, for that was lost with intellect:
An eye, so long the index of a warm,
Creative fancy, now dull and visionless,
Except to see, but not to recognise;
Her lips so colorless and driveling;
Her cheeks without a bloom—her visage wan,
And all her senses merely animal—
These told Constantia was an idiot.
At length the poor house was her dwelling place.
Oft, when returning home from school, I've looked
To watch the foolish one, and wondered how,
From what she was, she came to be a thing
So senseless. She would sit the live-long day
Conveying, with her tapering fingers,
Pebbles to her mouth, shaking the play-things
'Tween her lank cheeks, and soon exchanging them
For a new supply. This was her business
And her recreation, day after day.
Once I approached, and took a pebble from
Her hand: she heeded not the obtrusion.
With boyish curiosity, I set
Myself beside her, intent on watching
All she did. Reckless, she still proceeded
In her wonted way. Upon her bosom,
Shriveled and sun-burnt, I espied a name,
Indelibly imprinted. I spelled it,
And pronounced aloud the name of RATCLIFFE.
A terrifying shriek escaped her lips—
And that was all. With throbbing heart I sped
For home. My mother saw me pale, and asked
The cause. I told her of the Idiot.
Quelling my perturbation, she observed,
"Constantia is a victim to the wild
Imaginings of her whose name she bears."

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MAY 23.

Mr. Adams, from the Committee on Manufactures, submitted the following Report:

The Committee on Manufactures, to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to manufactures, and to a modification of the Tariff, have attended to that subject with all the solicitude which a sense of its pre-eminent importance to the welfare and prosperity of the Union was calculated to inspire, and with a deep anxiety, that, in presenting to the House a system of fiscal policy for this confederated nation, adapted to the new and unexampled position in which it will be placed by the approaching extinction of the national debt, they may adequately respond to the confidence reposed in them by the reference.

In turning their attention to the views disclosed in that part of the executive message referred to them, the committee perceived the declaration of a purpose, and the assertion of a principle, the first of which met their cordial approbation, and the second their entire concurrence. The purpose declared was that of applying all the means at the disposal of the Government to the entire extinction of the national debt, within the constitutional term of the present Administration, and, connected with this purpose, as well as with other weighty considerations, the principle assumed was the expediency and necessity of making all *material* reductions in the import duties prospective, and to take effect only from and after the extinction of the public debt.

With the purpose and with the principle the committee fully concurred. The extinction of the debt within the term of the present administration, would also be within the cotemporaneous limitation of the term of the present Congress, and probably of the political life of a portion of the members of the House of Representatives. To the Congress of the United States, and in a particular manner to the representatives of the people in this House, the period of the total emancipation of the nation from the thraldom of a public debt, will be a moment of intense interest, and of heartfelt mutual gratulation. To have co-operated in the accomplishment of this event, is a laudable object of ambition. To have witnessed and contributed to its accomplishment during his own term of service, is a legacy of honor and integrity, which any public servant may be desirous of leaving for the memory of his children, and the gratitude of posterity. As a monument of good faith, of active industry, and strenuous exertion for the fulfilment of public engagements, it is an example of morality, well worthy of that community, which was also the first among the nations of the earth to lay the foundations of her government upon the basis of freedom and the unalienable rights of human kind.

The consummation of this purpose was indeed one of the great objects for which the Constitution of the United States received its present organization. The public debt had originated in and by the War of our National Independence: but so feeble and insufficient was the Confederation first formed for the government of the Union, that its central power was incompetent to levy upon the people funds adequate even to discharge the interest as it became due upon the public obligations. This interest was constantly accumulating upon the principal, and the inability of the Federal Congress to discharge either the one or the other, caused the evidences of the debt to become almost worthless in the hands of the holders, while the distress and penury of the public creditors, by whose blood and treasure the independence of the country had been achieved, became a standing reproach to that independence itself.

Accordingly, no sooner had the government of the United States been organized under the present Constitution, than the first object to which the attention of Congress and of the Executive were turned, was to devise means of providing for the payment of the public debt. From that time, the principle of its *total discharge*, as soon as by a vigorous exercise of the resources of the Union, it might be rendered practicable, was assumed; assumed after full and free deliberation, and in pointed preference to the doctrine then honestly entertained by a portion of the statesmen of the time, that a permanent public debt to a moderate extent, and under judicious regulation, would prove a public blessing. Happily, a principle of deeper moral obligation and of sounder policy prevailed. In the first Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives upon public credit, bearing date the 9th of January, 1790, within one year after the first meeting of the National Congress, he adverted to this then controverted question of political economy in the following terms:—"Persuaded, as the Secretary is, that the proper funding of the present debt will render it a national blessing, yet he is so far from acceding to the position, in the latitude in which it is sometimes laid down, that public debts are public benefits, a position inviting to prodigality, and liable to dangerous abuse, that he ardently wishes to see incorporated as a fundamental maxim in the system of public credit of the United States, that the creation of debt should always be accompanied with the means of *extinguishment*. This he regards as the true secret for rendering public credit immortal."

And upon this principle was the public debt of the United States, burthensome as it then was, funded. By the sanction which Congress then gave to this lofty and honorable sentiment, the total extinguishment of the debt became incorporated as a fundamental maxim in the system of public credit of the United States. Since that day upwards of forty years have elapsed, and the nation has passed through all the vicissitudes of peace and war. But through every change of administration, and amidst all the revolutions of parties, of that fundamental maxim sight has never been lost. In all the trying times of the country, it has been the living soul of the public credit. Who then may not be justly proud of holding, and hereafter of having held a station in the public councils at the time when this system shall have received its final consummation, by realizing the complete extinction of the national debt? If the inspired leader and legislator of the Children of Israel, after forty years of labors and wanderings, of toils and troubles, of signs and wonders, was, in punishment of error, permitted only to survey from the top of Pisgah the happy and promised land reserved for his countrymen, the reward of all his services, and of all their sufferings, but into which *he* was not to enter, who may not cherish with earnest desire the wish, after an equal lapse of time, to witness and to share in the completion of the labors of an age in the last and not the least glorious achievement of the revolution of independence? It is not merely in the final accomplishment of a great national labor that this pleasure will consist, but in the moral example which will remain for the admiration and emulation of after ages, in the full and practical establishment of that fundamental maxim of our public credit, so ardently and justly desired by the first Secretary of the Treasury, *That the creation of debt* and the means of its extinguishment should always go hand in hand. Nor is it unworthy of consideration that, by the total extinguishment of our public debt, we do but complete the work of our fathers. We associate ourselves with the toils, the sacrifices, and the honors of the revolutionary struggle for independence. The debt contracted by them was left at once as a burden and a bequest to their children—a burden to be borne until it could be faithfully discharged, and thenceforward a bequest of glory, to be inscribed in the future annals of the human race. May we not, as the last certificate of the national debt shall be cancelled, turn successively back to our fathers and say, See, we have performed your task and fulfilled your charge; and forward to our children and exclaim, See what your forefathers have done for you!

Concurring thus with the views disclosed in the Message of the Chief Magistrate to Congress, at the commencement of the session of Congress, with regard to the time at which the reduction of the revenues by import should be made to commence, two questions remain for the consideration of the legislature. First, What amount of reduction of the revenue should be contemplated? Secondly. To what portion of the public revenue should the reduction be applied?

With regard to the amount, great diversities of opinion have prevailed, and the question has been brought to bear upon all the collisions of political controversy and upon all the propensities to disunion throughout the country. One of the principles assumed, highly plausible upon its first aspect, and rendered doubly captivating by the form in which it has been conveyed to the public has been this:

That, after the extinction of the public debt, the revenues of the Union ought to be reduced to the lowest point absolutely necessary to defray the ordinary charges and indispensable expenditures of the Government. To this proposition in the abstract, there would, perhaps, scarcely be a dissenting voice. But in determining what are, and especially what should be, the necessary charges and expenses of Government, there is much dissension. The revenues are at the present time adjusted to the object of providing for all the wants of Government, and of applying the sum of ten millions of dollars a year to reimburse the interest and principal of the public debt. With reference to the revenues and expenditures of the Government, it would seem that the obvious principle to be assumed should be, on the extinction of the debt, to reduce the revenue precisely to the amount of the sum which has been, and is annually, applied by law to that extinction—namely ten millions of dollars a year. Here, however, commences a diversity of opinion, shared by the members of the committee with the members of this and the other House of Congress, and with the people throughout the Union.

The payment of a large national debt is a novelty in the history of nations. The remission of a large amount of taxation for that cause is equally unprecedented. A portion of the community, represented with great ability in both houses of Congress, seem to have assumed for principle that because no further revenue will be required for the payment of debt, therefore the revenue cannot be reduced too much. The ingenuity of the human mind has been strained to its highest pitch to show that the abandonment of revenue for the payment of debt, ought to be the signal of its abandonment for all other purposes except those necessary for the mere management of the government itself in time of profound peace. That all internal improvement—all charges prospective for the common defence—nay, the very walls of fortification upon our shores—the very bulwark of our safety upon the sea—are to be abandoned once and forever. We have heard it strenuously urged that the revenue should be reduced to nine, ten, or at most, eleven millions of dollars—That our shores must be left to take care of themselves—our navy to perish with the dry rot upon the stocks—our manufactures to wither under the blast of foreign competition, so that all the moneys of taxation should be left in the pockets of the people.

However becoming these opinions may be in the minds or on the lips of other classes of citizens, the house and the country will feel that they are not appropriate to a standing committee of the House of Representatives, expressly raised to protect and promote, to the extent allowable by the constitution and the general policy of the nation, the interest of the *manufacturers*. To them, these interests are specially committed. Even a participation in the opinion that they are not entitled to the protection of the national arm, and to support from the national purse, might seem in *them* to be treachery to their trust. Yet the committee feel themselves under no obligation to espouse those interests to the injury of any other portion of the community. They ask protection to themselves for the *common defence* against foreign competition. They ask that a portion of the common treasure should continue to be applied to great works of internal improvement. This portion they think should not only be unimpaired, but increased in consequence of the removal of the burden of the public debt. Internal improvement is itself among the most effective means of providing for the common defence—the defence *common* not only to the whole people, our cotemporaries of the present age, but *common* to our posterity of numberless after generations.

The Committee of Manufactures are aware that the remission of taxes must, in its nature, be a measure always acceptable to the people—nor are they as servants of the people, insensible to the gratification with which every member of the present Congress may share in such a measure at the time. They feel the delight with which any one permitted to enjoy the luxury of assenting to such a remission, may indulge the benevolence of his disposition, and they understand the power of an eloquent and animated appeal to the legislative authorities to leave all moneys not absolutely indispensable for public expenditure, *in the pockets of the people*.

The committee perceive, also, that upon so singular an occurrence as that which admits of the remission of taxes to a considerable amount, when, as in the present case, the question arises to what extent the reduction shall be sanctioned, the desire of increasing the amount may be more intense in the mind of one member that in another. Where all are to share in the credit of remission, the distinctive merit to the aspirant for popular favor will belong to him who urges for remission to the largest amount. The committee are of opinion that there may be danger of being led astray by this conception—ten millions of dollars annually, heretofore appropriated for the discharge of the public debt, will be no longer needed. The most natural conclusion to be drawn from this would seem to be, that ten millions is the amount, which may, and ought to receive remission. If the remission of a larger sum can be urged as expedient, it must arise not from that, but from another cause.

The committee believe that there is another view of this subject to be taken; the result of which must produce the conviction, that there is danger even in carrying the remission of taxation to excess. They believe that a portion of the moneys levied by taxation may be more profitably returned to the pockets of the people, than left in them.

In that portion of the Message of the President of the United States, which was referred, at the commencement of the session of Congress, to the committee on manufactures, it is stated to be desirable that arrangements should be adopted at the present session, to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, after the extinguishment of the public debt; and, it is added, that in the exercise of that spirit of concession and "conciliation which has distinguished the friends of our Union in all great emergencies, it is believed that this object may be effected without injury to any national interest."

To pay the debts of the United States, was the first of the objects for which, by the constitution of the United States, the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, was conferred upon Congress, to provide for the common defence, and the general welfare was the second object; and these expressions, broad and comprehensive in their import, far from being without meaning in the intention of the founders of the constitution, embraced the great purposes for which the constitution itself was formed. They are introduced in that solemn preamble by which the whole people of the United States, speaking in the first person, "We, the people of the United States," announce the great purposes for which they do ordain and establish this constitution; they are emphatically *repeated* in the eighth section of the first article, containing the grants to Congress of power; and they are not only grants of power, but trusts to be executed—duties to be discharged for the common defence and general welfare of the Union. To *provide* for that common defence and general welfare, were obligations imposed upon the organized body on whom the power was conferred of laying and collecting taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, for effecting the purpose—obligations not less imperious than that of paying the debts of the Union. To *provide* for the common defence and general welfare is the duty, the irremissible duty of the Congress: the power to levy duties, taxes, imposts, and excises, is the means with which they are invested for the execution of the trust. The non-user of the power is a violation of the trust—a violation as culpable as would have been the neglect or refusal to levy taxes for the payment of the public debt. That the intention of the People was to confer the power in great amplitude is apparent, not only from the greatness of the purpose to be accomplished, and from the generality of the terms in which the power is conferred—not only from the emphatic *repetition* of the terms in which the objects of the constitution are announced in the preamble, but from the auxious use of all the words by which the contributions of taxation can be levied—taxes, duties, imposts, and excises.

To provide for the common DEFENCE. Defence against what? against whom? Defence against every danger, and against every foe:—defence against all hostility, and from every evil which may bear upon the whole community and menace the general welfare:—defence, especially against all hostility of foreigners, whether in war, or in peace: for the hostility of nations to each other is not confined to the times of war. The common defence must be provided for as much against commercial rivalry as against warlike invasion—for the spirit of traffic armed with power, as the experience of mankind has proved, is more insatiate and more grasping than all the Alexanders or Cæsars that ambition has inflicted upon the race of man. That a power, an organized and efficient power, of *common defence* against this spirit, was indispensable to the independent existence of this Union, if it had ever been questionable before, was proved, with irresistible demonstration, by the candid avowal of a late eminent British statesman, studious of reputation for his liberality—a distinguished deliverer of speeches in Parliament in favor of the principles of free trade. He more than once acknowledged that the fundamental maxim of the commercial policy of Britain had been not only to promote her own prosperity, but to *depress* that of her commercial rivals and competitors. This system he never, in all his liberality, professed or pretended to discard: on the contrary, he, like his eminent associate and friend, was ambitious only to acquire and leave behind him the renown of a *British* statesman. His whole system of commercial policy was adjusted to the principle of advancing the commerce and navigation of G. Britain by depressing that of this country. He repealed restrictive statutes by the hundred, because they had been enacted against ancient commercial rivals of Britain, but who were so no more. His system was to favor those obsolete, vanquished, and crippled adversaries in trade—to convert them into instruments of annoyance against the new and only formidable rival she could dread. The repeal of these statutes gave him opportunities of popular declamation in honor of Free Trade, while, for every restriction against them which he gave up, he devised and put in operation a new one against us. To resist the action of such statesmen in Europe, and the operation of such systems, a power of providing for the common defence was indispensably necessary and was expressly bestowed in the very first grant of power to Congress, and coupled in the same sentence with that for the payment of the Public Debt.

To provide for this *Common Defence* was accordingly, in conjunction with the payment of the national debt, the first object which commanded the attention of Congress, on the organization of the government, under the present constitution. The very first act of the first Congress of the United States after that organization, (of which the act for the administration of official oaths formed a part) was an act for laying a duty on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States; and this act, by an exception to a general rule, adopted from the first and ever since observed, was preceded by a preamble declaring its objects, as follows: "Whereas it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and *protection* of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandises, imported."

And thus the very first act of the organized Congress, united with the law of self preservation, by the support of the government just instituted, the two objects combined in the first grant of power to Congress, the payment of the public debt, and the provision for the *Common Defence*, by the protection of manufactures. The next act was precisely of the same character, an act of protection to manufactures still more than of taxation for revenue: an act imposing duties on tonnage, by which a duty of six cents a ton was raised upon the vessels of the United States entering their ports, and fifty cents per ton upon all foreign vessels; nor was this the only discrimination between the duties of tonnage levied upon the vessels of the United States, and upon foreign vessels; upon all vessels built there afterwards in the United States, but belonging in whole or in part to foreigners, the duty levied was thirty cents per ton. And upon all merchandize imported in foreign vessels, an addition of ten per cent., on the amount of duties, was levied. These discriminations were all protective duties—protective of the domestic manufacture. The argument which denies the power of Congress to levy duties for the *protection* of domestic manufactures, pronounces unconstitutional those two first acts by which Congress exercised their powers—acts, among the most memorable, among the most beneficent exercises of power which have rendered the Constitution itself a blessing to the nation. It expunges from the Constitution the grant of power to provide for the *Common Defence*.

To pay the debts of the nation was an object of more immediate urgency than even that of providing for the common defence. It was to enable the nation itself to do justice to others. To provide for the common defence, was the discharge of a debt which the nation owed to itself—a debt of wider scope, of deeper import, of more permanent duration. The purpose of levying money to pay the debts, was a power limited by the consummation of its object. The power of contracting further debts was conferred by another grant. The exercise of these powers, would, in its nature, be occasional and temporary, that of providing for the common defence was permanent and unceasing; a debt still paying, still to owe, and limited in its duration only by that of the existence of the nation itself. The payment of the debts is about to be consummated. The power of levying duties, taxes, imposts, and excises, for that purpose, is about to be extinguished in its own fulfilment. There being no debts to be paid, the power of levying taxes for their payment will for the time cease to exist; but that of providing for the common defence will remain, not merely unimpaired, but acquiring fresh strength, and more impressive weight, from the accomplishment of the nation's liberation from debt; swelling and expanding with the increase and expansion of the population and wealth to be defended; and destined to enlarge its dimensions and gather accumulating weight and intensity to period coeval with the destined existence of the federal Union.

To say that the extinction of the public debt will not discharge the nation from the obligation, or divest Congress of the power of providing for the common defence, seems to be an observation exceptionable only for its extreme simplicity.—And yet, the opinion that the payment of the debt should be seized upon as the occasion for the abandonment and sacrifice of all efficient measures for the common defence, is advanced and pressed upon the Public Councils, with a confidence, an eagerness, and a vehemence, which places it in no small degree beyond the pale of argumentative reason, and with a show of inflexibility which has an air of staking the Union itself on the question at issue.

The payment of the public debt has been an object of extreme solicitude, as well to the people as to every Administration of the General Government, from the establishment of the Constitution to this day. To that, the whole public domain, in one of the earliest acts of the Government, was pledged. To that the proceeds of all the sales of the Public Lands were devoted. At the commencement of the present century, seven millions three hundred thousand dollars of the annual revenues of the nation were applied by one general act of appropriation to this purpose.—That sum was shortly afterwards raised to eight millions—and a considerable new debt having accumulated during our late war with Great Britain, the sum of ten millions yearly was appropriated in the year 1816 to the extinction as well of that as of the prior Revolutionary debt, interest and principal. So long as this burden bore upon the conscience no less than upon the resources of the people, their exertions for effecting the second object of the grant to Congress of the power of taxation, *to provide for the common defence and general welfare*, were necessarily much trammeled and confined. One great, fundamental, and never-to-be-forgotten maxim, was the polar star of all the legislation of Congress upon this subject, and should be so in all future time. That is, to lay the burden of taxation in such proportions as should be tolerable to every portion of the people; and next to that, and inseparably connected with it, was the maxim of apportioning the burden in such manner as to equalize as far as possible, its pressure, upon all the different sections, and all the great interests of which the Union is composed.—Such has in fact always been the policy of Congress, and with regard to the general principle, it is so obviously conformable to the first principles of justice, that it is not likely ever to be contested in theory. And the Constitution of the United States, apportioning the representation of the people in this house according to their respective numbers in the several States, and of the States in the Senate, by an equal number for each State, but voting by numerical majorities, the term of service in both branches being of limited time, has so organized the power of raising contributions from the people, for the fulfilment of their duties and the promotion of their welfare, as to avert, perhaps as effectively as any device of human ingenuity can avert, the danger that the powers granted for the promotion of the general welfare, and for the establishment of justice, should be perverted to the purposes of corruption, or abused for the establishment of iniquity.

Such has been, accordingly, the general and fundamental rule of action, to the Congress of the United States, under all the fluctuations of parties, and all the vicissitudes of our history. But the Government of the United States was a novelty in the annals of the world. The Constitution was an experiment, and all its operations have, even to the present time, been experimental. It presented the spectacle of a nation, spread over a territory exceeding that of the Roman empire, governed by a Representative Democracy, combined with a confederacy of sovereign and independent States. It was the steamboat of moral and political being. It seemed an attempt to counteract the universal law of gravitation—to stem the irresistible current of rivers—to surmount the tempest, and overcome the flood. In the process of this experimental legislation, mistakes, some of them of grave character, and of alarming consequences, have more than once been made. During the administration of the first President, an excise upon ardent spirits, an article, which, to the mind of the moralist, and to the heart of the Christian, presents a subject, above all others, suited to a heavy, burdensome, if not to prohibitory taxation, was found in practice so ill adapted even to bear the burden of an extremely moderate duty, that the attempt to raise one, kindled in one portion of the Union, the flame of two successive rebellions, while, throughout all the other States, it was submitted to, almost without a murmur.

At later date, and during the administrations of Mr. Jefferson and of Mr. Madison, a restrictive system, adopted for the common defence, against the belligerent hostilities of the contending European powers, was found to operate with peculiar severity on the Northern and Eastern section of the Union: and there arose a spirit of extreme discontent at the system of government then pursued, which being further exasperated by the subsequent war, provoked the people in that quarter of the country, till some of them were almost ready to renounce their connection with the Union.

The war terminated, but the restrictive system which had preceded it, and the necessities with which the war itself was attended, had created and fostered a new and more extensive manufacturing interest than had before existed. The inventive ingenuity of a few natives of the British Islands, availing itself not only of their own discoveries, but in those contemporaneously made in other parts of the civilized world, and applying them to the exercise of the mechanic arts, had placed Great Britain at the head of the manufacturing nations of modern times, and by that sympathy which circulates through all the veins and arteries of national power, had made her also at the same time the first and greatest of commercial nations. Such was the multiplication of physical power by the agency of machinery, that at the period to which allusion is now made, the mechanical inventions then in use in Great Britain were estimated as equivalent to the manual labor of two hundred millions of people. Thus, producing more, and at less cost, than her neighbors and rivals, of the many articles which contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of man, she was enabled in a great measure to command the markets of the world; and connecting with these advantages a steady system of commercial policy, not only selfish and monopolizing, but, as explicitly avowed in the parliamentary speeches of Mr. Huskisson, armed with permanent, unrelenting, premeditated hostility against the commerce, navigation, and manufactures of other nations, her rivals and competitors, she had succeeded in rendering them all tributary to her industry, and in no small degree dependent upon her power.

Of this hostility, and of this dependence, the people of the United States had shared more than any other portion of the globe. From the time when they had shaken off their *colonial* dependence, they had become in the eyes of their stepmother the most hated of her rivals. The imbecility of their confederation left them without resources of *common defence*, commercially at her mercy, and the tenderest of her mercies was cruelty. It was in the instinct of self preservation from this yawning ruin, that the Constitution of the United States had originated, and it was for relief from the pressure of that iron hand, that the very first acts of the Congress of the United States were provisions for the *common defence* by the *protection of domestic manufactures*.

This protection, with regard to one most important article of domestic industry, that of ship building, was immediate and effective. Your statistical writers, Seybert and Pitkin, tell you that it operated like exchantment. Providence, as if to reward with instant success the memorable example given by the American people to all the nations of the earth, of constituting themselves, by a peaceable and social compact, founded on the basis of human rights, one confederated people, seemed to adapt the general history of the world in the most singular manner to the new organization of the American government. The wars of the French revolution, immediately succeeding, gave redoubled efficacy to the encouragement afforded by our new institutions to our shipping and navigation. They opened at the same time new avenues to our commerce. The colonial monopolies both of France and Britain were overruled by the paramount interests of their belligerent condition. The ports of their tropical islands were burst open to our ships and our trades, by powers beyond their control. We became the carriers of France, because her commercial flag was banished from the ocean by the naval supremacy of the British power: we became often the carriers of Britain herself, interested to trade with her enemy through the medium of a neutral flag.

The commercial hostility of Great Britain was, however, exercised against us in war no less than in peace. She began the war of 1793, by interdicting *all* neutral commerce with her enemy. She next undertook to declare provisions, bread, food for the support of the life of man, to be included in the list of articles contraband of war. She undertook to exclude us from all commercial intercourse with the colonies of her enemies, because we were sometimes excluded from them in time of peace; but when she took those colonies, she was constrained to admit us into them herself, and she was reduced to the necessity of inviting our people into her own colonies, sometimes in violation of our own laws, prohibitory of the trade. In the midst of all this political chicanery, and all these vexatious crossings, so large a portion of the commerce and navigation of the world was, by the irresistible course of events, thrown into our hands, that all the floating capital of our wealth was turned into the channels of commerce, and scarcely any manufacturing establishments were attempted, until a continual series of aggressions, and at last an undisguised attempt to annihilate our commerce, and to engross even that with her enemies to herself, upon the ruins of *all* neutral navigation, disclosed on her part the deliberate purpose of forcing us into the war, either in a league with herself, or as her enemy. In proportion as it became apparent that our neutrality must finally yield to the necessities of self defence, the attention of our people was directed to the necessity of forming among ourselves manufacturing establishments to furnish supplies of the articles most indispensable to the comforts of life, and which we had been accustomed to receive by importation chiefly from the workshops of G. Britain.

The injustice of belligerent practices and pretensions, in proportion as they became grievous and intolerable, threw us back upon our own resources, gave rise to a succession of measures restrictive of our own commerce, as well as of that with which we were contending, and induced a conflict which finally fretted into open war. In this state of things it was that our dependence upon the manufactural productions of our enemies was most sensibly and most extensively felt. Then it was that the conviction became general, that domestic manufactures, of all the articles essential to the comfort of human life, were among the primary elements of national independence.—Let it be observed, that this restrictive system, throughout, and the war in which they terminated, were pre-eminently Southern measures. The Delegation from South Carolina, in both Houses of Congress, voted unanimously for the declaration of war.

They had supported the Administration of Presidents Jefferson and Madison in the whole series of their restrictions; in all their acts of non-importation, of non-intercourse, and embargo. These were not measures acceptable to the Northern and Eastern section of the Union. The people of that portion of the country, and a majority of their representatives in Congress, remonstrated against them, opposed, resisted, almost rebelled against them. They were forced upon them by the preponderating weight and influence of the South, and by no State of the Confederacy more steadily, more inflexibly exercised, than by the State of South Carolina. For years before the war, the commerce, the navigation, the fisheries of the North, between the rapacious outrages of the belligerent nations, and the measures of their own Government for the *common defence* against those outrages, were ground as if to dust. But, by another operation of the same causes, the scarcity and want of all the articles of importation from Great Britain, and indeed from all the rest of the world became intense.

The capital and the industry of the Northern and Middle States was thus, by the double pressure of its own revulsion, and of the craving wants of the community, forcibly turned into the channel of domestic manufactures. For the establishment of these, and for the use of the labor saving machinery, without which they could not be maintained, extensive capitals, costly buildings, expensive and complicated machinery, burdensome purchases of land and water courses, a constant employment of large sums for the stock of raw materials to be wrought up, numbers of working hands to be constantly employed, and daily or weekly paid, were all indispensable. Very few, scarcely any, individuals had command of wealth and credit competent to the formation of such establishments. They were formed, therefore, in the truly republican institution of joint stock companies, of which every class of the community may share in the benefit, proportionably to their means, and their resources—the poor, even the feeblest and most helpless of the poor, females and children, by constant moderate labor and remunerating wages—the widow and the orphan, by the investment at interest of any disposable inheritance which may have fallen to their lot: the capitalist of every degree, however affluent or however scanty to deserve the name of capital, by participation in the stock, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, by the market both of purchase and sale of every article required in the management of the concern, and for the supply of all the wants of the numerous individuals occupied in and by the establishment. It would be a very unfair and unjust estimate of these manufactures to consider them, as they are sometimes represented, the estates of idle and pampered lordlings, fattening upon the taxation of the indigent. They are the abodes of laborious industry—the principalities of the destitute—the palaces of the poor.

To be continued.

The project of cutting a ship canal across Hallet's Cove, by which vessels may avoid the dangerous navigation of the East river at Hurl Gate, is revived in the New York papers. The cost of the work is estimated at $120,000, and the net revenue at twenty-two per cent. per annum on that cost.

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT—Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

pot, lb.	4½ a5	Steel, co. lb	7 a 8†
pearl,	5	sad irons	6†
Ashes, sc. salts	3¾ a 4½	Lead, in pigs	5¾a6§
black salts	4a4½†	in bars	6½§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	8§†
Augers, qr.	6†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	5a5½†	Shot, all sizes,	7a8†
Bacon, lb.	9½†	Leather, sole,	28§
Butter, keg,	3 †	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 50†	calf skins,	20 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	8½§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 75†	Molasses,	37a40§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6½§
Coals, bush.	5†		8d 6½§
Candles, lb.	9½		6d 7§
Copperas	2½a3†		4d 8½§
Cheese	6½†	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	$1 25§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs.	13½a15	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	10a12½§	Paper	
Cassimets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$2½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2½†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 25
Cot. yarns, lb. No.	5, 25§	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, obl.	$3 87a4*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	35§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bhl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	37a43§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4½*
New herring,	$6a8§	do. K'y.	4§
shad,	11a12§	Sugar, N.O.lo.	6¾a7½
mack'l.	5a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	62½†	lump,	15 a 16†
barley	40†	loaf,	14 a 17†
rye	37½†	Salt,	$2½ §
corn	31§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¾a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	24†	keg, lb.	5a 10cts†
½ do.	14†	leaf,	2a3§
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gunpowder, keg	$5¼a6†	Tea. Y.H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$115§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	3a15†	imperial,	1,35a1,45§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	19*
Indigo, Span lb.	1†	Wool,	26 a 28*
Bengal,	1½ a 1¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5½a6§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$120§	Whisk. o. gall.	35a40†
blooms, Jun	$95§	new	27†
rolled	115§	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt.	9½§	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$ 38a40§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11 a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, May 16, 1832.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees, creditors, and other persons concerned, that the undernamed Executors, Administrators, and Guardians have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office for Allegheny county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday, the 26th day of June, A. D.* 1832.

Robert S. Cassat, Administrator of the estate of Robert Simpson, Esq. late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

William Menown and James Menown, Executors of the estate of John Menown, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

William Shreder, acting Executor of William Shreder, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

John Walker, Executor of the estate of James Walker, late of Fayette township, deceased.

John Wier, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Gravat, late of Deer township, deceased.

Robert Stewart and John Morrison, Administrators of the estate of Wilson Stewart, late of the Borough of Allegheny, deceased.

Thomas Lake, Administrator of the estate of Edmund Lake, late of Wilkins township, dec'd.

Samuel Cochran, Jr. acting Executor of the estate of Samuel Cochran, Sen. late of Mifflin township, deceased.

Jane Crawford and Samuel Cochran, Administrators of the estate of John Crawford, late of Mifflin township, deceased.

James McGowan, surviving Administrator of the estate of Robert McGowan, late of Pitt township, deceased.

Jacob Flowers and William McDowell, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Flowers, Sen. late of St. Clair township, deceased.

Wilson McCandless, Administrator of the estate of George Smith, late of Allegheny county, dec'd.

Also, the following Guardianship Accounts.

James Espy, Guardian of Mary Ann Fawcet, (now Mary Ann Riddle,) one of the heirs of Joseph Fawcet, late of Fayette township, deceased.

John McCombs, Guardian of the minor children of John Ferree, deceased.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, *Register.*

may 18, 1832.—4t

NEW WHOLESALE

Grocery and Commission Warehouse,

NUMBER 168 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, from the eastern markets, and offer for sale, on accommodating terms, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, consisting, in part, of the following articles, viz:—

Rio, Laguira, Java, and St. Domingo Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Spanish F. Indigo;
Madder, Alum, Ginger;
Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon;
Cloves, Nutmegs, Raisins;
Figs, Almonds, &c.;
Salt Petre, Epsom and Glauber Salts;
New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses;
Best Spanish Segar, Cavendish & Spun Tobacco;
New Orleans Sugar;
Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga and Lisbon Wine;
Jam. Spirits, Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, &c. &c.

STROOP & CAROTHERS.

☞ The highest price in cash or groceries will be paid for all kinds of country produce.

December 23—tf

FOR SALE,

A LOT of Ground in Fifth street, next to the corner of Wood street; on which there is a two story frame house and a large frame circus, the lot is 60 feet on Fifth street, by 130 feet in depth.

Two Lots of Ground in Penn street, and on which are part of the Old Garrison Houses, between Wayne and Hand streets, fronting on Penn street, 26 feet 7 inches each, by 120 feet in depth, to an alley in the rear.

A number of Lots of Ground fronting on Penn and Liberty streets, and adjoining the Canal Basin, which is part of the premises.

Twenty Lots of Ground in the city of Washington.

Also, One Share of the Stock in the Bank of the United States.

Five

Pittsburgh Seminary
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
South East Corner of Grant & Second Sts.

THE want of a permanent institution, located in the city, in which females should receive a useful and finished education, seems long to have been deeply felt by the inhabitants of this flourishing and wealthy city.

From the frequent and earnest solicitations of her friends, Miss Parry has, at length, undertaken to establish and carry into effective operation an Institution calculated, not only to supply the deficiency for which it is more immediately intended, but to offer such advantages as may render it worthy the patronage of the intelligent citizens of neigboring places.

The object of this seminary is. to inculcate sound principles, inform the mind, refine the taste, and form the character; to effect this, there will be a strict and well-ordered system of government as well as of instruction: for little can be accomplished in the great business of education without efficient regulations and good order.

The building is spacious and handsomely situated in the most elevated and healthy part of the city, commanding a fine view of the Monongahela, and the adjacent hills. It is sufficiently central for the convenience of day scholars, and yet retired from the noise of business.

In the English department the branches are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, and Astronomy, with the use of the Globes, History, Chronology, Botany, Chymistry, Rhetoric, Natural and Moral Philosophy.

English branches,	$8 00 per qr.
(Each qr. to consist of 12 weeks.)	
Music,	10 00
French,	8 00
Drawing in pencil, crayon, and water colors,	8 00
Oil Painting,	10 00

Boarding and tuition, including all the branches, two hundred dollars per annum. Each pupil must be supplied, by the parent or guardian, with a mattress, bedding, towels, combs, brushes, soap, and silver cup, table and tea spoon, with the initials of the name engraved on each. Each pupil required to repair and keep her own clothes in good order. Washing, stationery, &c. are extras. No charge made for the summer vacation, commencing on the twenty-third of July, and terminating on the thirty-first of August. No pupil engaged for a shorter period than two quarters; first quarter to be paid in advance. One month's notice to be given previous to withdrawing a pupil.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce, President of the Western University, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that Institution, will give lectures on Astronomy. Competent masters are engaged for the different branches.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Robert Bruce. D. D.
Rev. G. Upfold, D. D.
Rev. C. Avery,
Dr. P. Mowry,
J. M. Snowden,
H. Holdship,
J. D. Davis,
N. B. Craig,
Hon. H. Denny.

Feb. 7.—tf.

To Bridge Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received at the house of Daniel Reed, Innkeeper, New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, until sunset of Friday, the 1st day of June, for the erection of a Bridge over the Loyal Hanna, at New Alexandria, where the Turnpike Road crosses that stream.

The length of the Bridge will be about 160 feet; the extreme height of the abutments about 22 feet, and about 1,000 perches of Mason Work. The proposers are requested to offer for both a double and single passage bridge, the former to be 18 or 20 feet wide; the latter of a proportionate breadth.

A plan and specification of the work will be exhibited for four days previous to the letting, at the office of Ephraim A. Robinson, Esq., or at the store of Joseph Cook & Co., in New Alexandria.

EPHRAIM A. ROBISON,
JOSEPH COOK,
WILLIAM CRAIG.

May 18—4t *Managers.*

VALUABLE PROPERTY, FOR SALE.

WISHING to remove westward, I will sell, on reasonable terms, my property in Pittsburgh.—It is situate in Cherry Alley, nearly opposite Mr. Kerr's church. The Lot is about sixty feet square, and has erected on it two two story houses—one of which is brick. It is divided so as to rent as four tenements—good cellars under both, and the city water brought to the door. A good title will be given, and the possession, at any time—subject to leases, ending on the first of April next. For further particulars, apply to myself, residing on the premises, or to Thomas Hamilton, Esq., No. 18 Fifth street.

OLIVER ENGLISH.

may 18, 1832.—w3t*

REMOVAL.
Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past and numerous favors of his friends and customers, and while he solicits a continuance of their liberal support, respectfully informs them that he has removed to *No. 27 Market Street*, next door to Mr. Wallace's Silver-smith shop, and directly opposite to his former stand, where he will carry on the business of BOOT AND SHOE MAKING; and he hopes by punctuality and attention to the orders of his friends and customers, to merit and receive their favor and patronage.

N. B.—Ladies' Prunello Ware, of the best quality, will be kept constantly on hand as above.

B. PERRY,
No. 27 Market street.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1832.—tf

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Misses E. & B. GALLAGHER, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that they have opened a Seminary at No. 130 Wood street, for the education of Young Ladies in English, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Painting on Velvet, &c., and Music on the Piano Forte.

They hope that, by strict attention to the morals and improvement of those intrusted to their care, they will give general satisfaction.

Terms moderate, and may be known at the Seminary.

References—Rev. Mr. MAGUIRE,
THOS. HAMILTON, Esq.
Dr. MALONE.

Pittsburgh, May 18, 1832.—w3t

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE, WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PRODUCE DEALERS, *and Forwarding and Commission Merchants*, No. 8 Market street, Pittsburgh.—*Refer to*

GILESPIE & JONES, } *Philadelphia.*
W. R. THOMPSON & Co. }
ERSKINE, EICHELBERGER & Co. } *Baltimore*
WM. CRAWFORD, Jr. }
M. LANGHORNE & SONS, *Maysville.*
ALEX. M'CANDLESS, Esq. *Cincinnati.*
CALDWELL & ERNEST, *Louisville.*

March 23—w3mo.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Economy township, Beaver county, on the 6th inst., CHRISTOPHER BENTEL, an indented apprentice to the Hatting Business; about sixteen years of age; stout built; about five feet high. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid, upon his delivery to the subscriber.

JOSHUA NACHTRIEB

may 25—3w

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1832.

☞River 7½ feet above low water mark.

ARRIVED—May 25th, Freedom, Citizen; 26th, Companion, Chief Justice Marshall, Senator, Argus; 27th, Napoleon, Chatta Hoocha; 28th, Wm. Parsons, Trenton, Paragon, Lady Byron; 29th, Mountaineer, Versailles; 30th, Statesman, Boston.

DEPARTED—25th, Falcon; 26th, Sentinel; 27th, Transport, Freedom; 28th, Citizen, Companion, Senator, Paragon, Chief Justice Marshall; 29th, Napoleon, Chatta Hoocha; 30th, Wm. Parsons, Trenton.

INDIAN WAR.—By an extract from the St. Louis Times, in another column of our paper, it will be seen that the war has actually commenced. Blood has been spilt, lives have been lost, and a temporary triumph afforded to the hostile Indians. This result is greatly to be regretted; had severe chastisement been inflicted on the natives in this encounter, much waste of treasure, much misery, and a great sacrafice of lives would have been prevented. The Indians, humbled by a defeat, would at once have submitted to that fate which is inevitable, however much it may be deplored by the philanthropist. This brief triumph will, it is greatly to be feared, be used to excite all the Indians on our North Western frontier to war.

MR. ADAMS' REPORT ON THE TARIFF.—We commence, to-day, the publication of this truly able and elaborate document, and will give the remainder of it in our next country paper. Although it will occupy full thirteen columns, yet we deem the testimony of this sound and excellent man in favor both of the constitutionality and expediency of the protective system, too valuable and satisfactory to be presented to our readers in a mutilated shape.

An impression had got abroad, some time since, that Mr. Adams was opposed to the continuance of the system protective of domestic industry. How this impression was produced, or upon what it was founded, we cannot conjecture. The existence, however, of such a rumor, by whatever means it was created, was certainly calculated to do much injury. The expression of an opinion against the constitutionality or expediency of a protective tariff, by a man of such a sound and discriminating mind, and pure and patriotic principles as Mr. Adams, would certainly have produced much doubt in the minds of the friends of domestic industry, and given much additional confidence to the anti-tariff party of the South. It is therefore truly gratifying and encouraging, to find him so thorough-going an advocate of the American system. To provide for the common defence, by the protection of domestic industry, he declares is not only the right, but the "irremissible duty" of Congress; to refuse or neglect to do it, would be as culpable as to neglect to provide for the payment of the public debt. The language of Mr. Adams is so full, so strong upon these points, that we cannot refrain repeating his remarks. Thus he says—

"To *provide* for the common defence and general welfare is the duty, the irremissible duty, of the Congress: the power to levy duties, taxes, imposts, and excises, is the means with which they are invested for the execution of the trust. The non-user of the power would be a violation of the trust—a violation as culpable as would have been the neglect or refusal to levy taxes for the payment of the public debt."

And again he says—

"To provide for the common DEFENCE. Defence against what? against whom? Defence against every foe:—defence against all hostility, and from every evil which may bear upon the whole community and menace the general welfare:—defence especially against all hostility of foreigners, whether in war or in peace: for the hostility of nations to each other is not confined to the times of war. The common defence must be provided for as much against commercial rivalry as against warlike invasion; for the spirit of traffic, armed with power, as the experience of mankind has proved, is more insatiate and more grasping than all the Alexanders or Cæsars that ambition has inflicted upon the race of man."

Accompanying this report, there was also a new Tariff Bill. This bill is evidently the result of a spirit of compromise.

Whether too much has been yielded to the clamor of the anti-tariff party of the South, is a question which, to answer, requires more knowledge of details than we possess. We have placed before our readers abstracts of some of the provisions of the existing tariff, of Mr. McLane's bill, and of Mr. Adams', from which it appears, that although both the new bills are moulded by a spirit of compromise, yet the latter undoubtedly affords the better protection to the manufacturer in this country.

We observe, however, at a great meeting of the friends of the protective system in Philadelphia—the Hon. Joseph Hemphill, President; Robert Waln, Matthew Carey, J. P. Wetherill, and Samuel Richards, Esquires, Vice Presidents; and Joseph Ripka, James Ronaldson, and J. Scholefield, Secretaries—the following resolution, among others, was passed.

"*Resolved*, That the bills of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the Committee on Manufactures, of the *House of Representatives*, in alteration of the tariff, would be injurious to the farming, mechanical, and manufacturing interests of this state, and are contrary to the unanimous opinion of Pennsylvania, as expressed by her Legislature, and that, therefore, our Senators and Representatives be requested strenuously to oppose their passage. That the said bills are in their provisions much more objectionable than the bill reported in the Senate by the Committee on Manufactures, although the latter, in a spirit of conciliation, concedes much to a part of the southern states, which the interests of the rest of the nation might require to be retained."

The following are abstracts of some of the provisions of the Tariff of 1828, of Mr. McLane's Bill, and of Mr. Adams' Bill. From which it appears that, although both Mr. Adams and Mr. McLane yield something by way of compromise to the South, yet, that Mr. Adams' bill is decidedly the best protection to the Manufacturers of our country. If any person should be disposed to doubt this, it is sufficient to say that, the two bills are exactly similar in many cases, and *in every instance* where there is any difference, the duties imposed by Mr. Adams' bill are the highest, except on negro cloths and blankets, costing less than 75c.

WOOL.

The Tariff of 1828.—The duty is 4 cents per lb., and *ad valorem* of 50 per cent.

Mr. McLane's Bill.—All costing, at place from whence imported, less than 10c. per lb., 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.—Costing more than 10c., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. Adams' Bill.—All costing, at place whence imported, less than eight cents, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.—Costing more than 8c., specific duty of 4c., and ad valorem 35 per cent.

WOOLLENS.

Tariff of 1828.—On Manufactures in whole, or in part of wool, (except blankets, carpetings, worsted stuff goods, bombazines, hosiery, mitts, gloves, caps, and bindings,) the actual value of which, at the place from whence imported, shall not exceed fifty cents the square yard, are rated at 50c. and charged 45 per cent. ad valorem.—Exceeding 50c., and not exceeding $1,00, rated at one dollar, and charged 45 per cent.—Exceeding $1,00, and not exceeding $2,50, rated at $2,50, and charged 45 per cent.—Exceeding $2,50, and not exceeding $4,00, rated at $4,00 and charged 45 per cent.—Exceeding $4, charged 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. On blankets, hosiery, mitts, gloves, & bindings, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. On Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton carpets, 70 cts. per square yard. On Venitian and Ingrain, 40 cts. do. On all other carpets, 32 do.

Mr. McLane's Bill.—Manufactures of wool whose actual value at place from whence imported did not exceed 50 cents per square yard, 10 per cent. ad valorem. On worsted stuff goods, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. Woollen yarn, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Worsted do. 20 per cent. ad valorem. On mitts, gloves, blankets, carpets, carpetings, and hosiery, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. Flannels, baizes, and all other manufactures of wool, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. Adams' Bill.—Manufactures, in whole or in part of wool, costing not more than 40c. per square yard, 5 per cent. ad valorem. On worsted stuff goods, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. On woollen yarn, specific duty, 4c. per lb., and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. On worsted do. 20 per cent. ad valorem. On mitts, gloves, bindings, blankets, hosiery, carpets, 25 per cent., except Brussels, which is 50c. the square yard, and except blankets, costing less than 75c., which pay 5 per cent. ad valorem. Flannels, baizes, and coach laces, 35 per cent. ad valorem. All other manufactures of wool, in whole or part, 50 per cent. *ad valorem*.

COTTON GOODS.

Tariff of 1828.—Cotton goods from beyond Cape of Good Hope, which with the addition of 20 per cent. to the actual cost, do not exceed 35c. the square yard, and from any other place which, with the addition of 10 per cent. to the actual cost, do not exceed 35 cents the square yard, shall be rated at 35 cents, and pay a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. McLane's Bill—All manufactures of cotton to pay 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. Those printed, painted, or colored, to be valued at 35 cts. the square yard, and white at 30c. the square yard.

Mr. Adams' Bill.—All manufactures of cotton, (except cotton twist, yarn and thread,) which, if painted, stained, or colored, do not exceed 35c. the square yard, to be valued at 35c., and if white, not exceeding 30, to be valued at 30c. and pay 25 per cent. ad valorem. Cotton twist yarn and thread, to pay duty under Tariff of 1824. That is, if unbleached and uncolored, and costing less than 60c. per lb. to be valued at 60c., and if colored, and costing less than 75c., to be valued at 75c. and pay 20 per cent. ad valorem.

IRON

In bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, by Tariff of 1828, 112c. on 112lb. By Mr. McLane and Mr. Adams' bill, 90c. on 112lb. *On bar and bolt iron*, rolled in whole or in part, by Tariff of 1828, $37 per ton. Mr. McLane and Mr. Adams' bill, $30 per ton. *Pigs*—by Tariff of 1828, 62½c. per 112lb. Mr. McLane and Mr. Adams' bill, 50cts. per 112lb. Round iron, braziers' rods, nail or spike rods, slit or rolled, slit, sheet, and hoop iron, by Tariff of 1828, 3½c. per lb.; by the two new bills, 3c.

STEEL.

By Tariff of 1828, 150 per 112lb. Mr. McLane's bill and Mr. Adams' bill same.

SUGAR.

Tariff of 1828, brown, 3c. per lb. white, 3½c. Messrs. Adams and McLane's bill, white, 2½c. brown, 3c.

SALT.

Present Tariff,	10c.	per bushel of 56lb.
Mr. McLanes' bill	5c.	do do
Mr. Adams' bill	10c.	do do

COFFEE.

Present duty, 5c per lb. Messrs. Adams and McLane's 1-2ct per lb. The duties on coffee and salt have been reduced since the tariff of 1828 was passed. The *present* duties on these articles are as above stated.

These abstracts of some of the provisions of the existing tariff, and of the new bills, will enable our readers to form an opinion as to the relative merit of Messrs. McLane's and Adams' bills. Our farmers and wool growers will not fail to discover that, Mr. Adams' bill is decidedly more favorable to their interests than that of Mr. McLane. For instance, Mr. McLane's admits wool costing less than 10c. per lb. at 5 per cent., while Mr. Adams confines this low duty to wool costing less than 8c. per lb. Again, Mr. McLane's bill imposes a duty of only 20 per cent. on other wool, while Mr. Adams' bill imposes a specific duty of 4c. per lb. and then in addition, 35 per cent. ad valorem. Again, Mr. Adams' bill imposes a duty of 10 cts. per bushel on salt, while Mr. McLane imposes but 5 cts.

From the St. Louis Times.

INDIAN WAR.

Last evening, on the arrival of the S. B. Caroline, we were favored by Mr. R. D. Sutton, (one of the passengers) with a communication, containing the proclamation of the Governor of Illinois, and some particulars of the recent fight.

Dixon's Ferry, on Rock River, May 15, 1832.

To the Militia of the State of Illinois.

It becomes my duty again to call on you for your services in the defence of your country. The state is not only invaded by hostile Indians, but many of our citizens have been slain in battle. A detachment of mounted volunteers, about 275 in number, commanded by Major Stillman, were overpowered by the hostile Indians, on Sycamore creek, distant from this place about 30 miles—and a considerable number of them killed. This is an act of hostility which cannot be misconstrued. I am of the opinion that the Potawatomies and Winnebagoes have joined the Sacs; and all may be considered as waging war against the United States.

To subdue these Indians, and drive them out of the State, it will require a force of at least 2,000 mounted volunteers in addition to the troops already in the field. I have made the necessary requisition of the proper officers for the above number, and have no doubt that citizen soldiers of the State will obey the call of their country. They will meet at Hennipen, on the Illinois river, in companies of 50 men each, on the 10th June next, to be organized into a Brigade.

(Signed) JOHN REYNOLDS,
Commander-in-chief of the Militia.

The letter of Mr. S. informs us that on the 14th inst. Major Stillman meeting a small number of Indians, attacked them, killing two and taking two others prisoners. He pursued them until he came up with another party carrying a red flag, who fled into a swamp, where they were followed by Major S. and his detachment: a large body of Indians there arose and fired. Major S. ordered a retreat, which was with difficulty effected, many horses becoming mired. The Indians followed them several miles. On calling the roll, Major S. found that there were 52 of his company missing.

Since the above was in type, we have seen the chaplain of the Illinois Milita, the Rev. Mr. Horn, who has just arrived express from the seat of war, and confirms the foregoing statement. He also informs us, that it is the opinion of the Governor that there will be a general engagement with the Indians.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATE & IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Passage of the Reform Bill to a second reading in the House of Lords—Adjustment of the Belgian Question, &c.—The ship Josephine, Captain Britton, arrived on Thursday evening from Belfast, bringing papers from that city to the 24th, and London to the 21st, for which we are indebted to our friend, Captain Thomas Britton.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

PASSAGE OF THE REFORM BILL.

The question on the second reading of this bill, was taken in the House of Lords at 7 o'clock in the morning of the 14th of April, and was carried by a majority of nine, as follows:

Contents,	Present	128
	Proxies	56—184
Non-Contents,	Present	126
	Proxies	49—175
Majority for the Second Reading,		NINE.

The bill was then read a second time, and on the motion of Earl Grey, it was ordered to be committed on the first day after the recess.

The Irish Tithes Bill passed the House of Lords on the 16th, by a majority of 45.

April 16.—We may venture to say that there will be a small creation of Peers; but we consider it absolutely essential for the safety of the bill that such should be the case. Four of the Peers who voted against the second reading, have declared that their opposition is now at an end, and there may be many others who, now that the principles of the bill have been adopted, will require only modifications in the details. Still, in order to tranquilize the country and make the measure safe, it may be thought prudent to create a few Peers.—*Courier.*

SETTLEMENT OF BELGIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, April 19.—We have at length the gratification of announcing that the Austrian and Prussian Plenipotentiaries have exchanged ratifications with the British and French Plenipotentiaries. They met at the Foreign Office yesterday evening, and at ten o'clock this important act took place.

The Russian Plenipotentiary was anxious to prevent the exchange taking place until it could be done simultaneously with Russia; but Lord Palmerston and Prince Talleyrand were firm, and the instructions to Prince Wessenberg and Baron Bulow left them no discretionary power. We understand that Count Orloff urged the delay of even a single day, in the hourly expectation of receiving orders to ratify from his Court.

The London Courier attributes the success of this question, to the passage of the second reading of the Reform Bill.

IRELAND.

The Cholera in Cork.—It was our painful duty to announce in Saturday's number of the Reporter, that this dreadful distemper had broken out in this city on the preceding day, under circumstances the most poignant. Since then the disease has, unhappily, as to numbers, progressed considerably, but with a malignancy not exceeded any where.

Up to 2 o'clock, yesterday, the cases reported at the hospital in Paul's Parish, were 22, of whom 12 had died—2 recovered; the remaining 8, with one exception, despaired of. This day at 12 o'clock, the number of cases since its appearance amongst us, was swelled to 36—14 of whom are dead—but 2 recovered, and 19 remaining. Several cases are expected to terminate fatally in the course of the day.—*Southern Reporter, April* 17.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur of Wednesday announces the law for the banishment of Charles X. and family—also an ordinance depriving Count de Bourmont of his baton of of Marshal of France.

The French Chamber of Peers continued in session, but, owing to the desertion of the Chamber of Deputies, was compelled either to pass the bills which had been sent up to them by the latter body without amendment, or by amending them prevent their being adopted at all.

A system of incendiarism prevailed to an alarming extent in the department of the Loire.

The Cholera has manifested itself in the following places since our last account:—Aisne, Laon, Vervins, Soissons, Eure, Les, Andelys, Loiret, Glen, Nord, Douel, Hazebrouck, Orne, Montargris, Oise, Senlis, Crevecœur, Broteuil, Clermont, Fael, Luchy, Blainvilliers, Vernueil, Larthe, Courville, Yonne, Sens, Joigny, Serigny.

From the London Courier.

We are extremely happy to learn that the cholera in Paris was on the decline. On Monday, the 15th, (we find no later account of the state of the disorder, although Paris dates of the 19th had been received in London,) the returns of deaths amount to only 512—a frightful mortality still; but showing, compared with the corresponding day in the preceding week, a diminution of nearly 300. From an official table made out by the special order of government, it will be seen that the total number of deaths by cholera, which took place between the 1st and 14th of April, was 7,691, which gives an average of 550 per day. The greatest mortality took place on the 9th of April—a decrease commenced on the following day, and continued up to the latest accounts we have.

An incident connected with this distressing subject had occurred, which appears to have given rise to a good deal of discussion in the Paris papers. M. de Chateaubriand transmitted to the Prefect of the Seine, in the name of the Duchess de Berri, a sum of 12,000 francs, to be distributed among such of the indigent class of Paris as were attacked by the contagion. The donation was refused, and in consequence M. de Chateaubriand declared he would hand it over to the clergy to distribute.

The advocates of the Ministry insist, that to accept of any assistance at the hands of a Princess who showed so much heartless indifference to the sufferings of the Parisians during the affair of the barricades, would be but a degradation, and they denounce the whole as a political manœuvre.

PORTUGAL.

London, April 18.—Letters were received this morning from Madeira, stating that the reinforcements sent by Don Miguel had arrived there. It appears, however, that this reinforcement will be of little or no avail, as there was an evident disposition in all the troops to turn in favor of Don Pedro and the Queen, whose proclamations they had carried from Lisbon in their knapsacks, and had handed about their quarters, without fear or reserve.

The European news of the day is of much interest. The final success of the Reform Bill in the British Parliament was highly probable. After the vote on the seond reading, the Duke of Wellington and seventy-four Peers entered on the records of the House of Peers a strong protest against the bill. It is stated that the Dutch and Belgic question is settled; but this could not be really the case until the King of Holland and the Emperor of Russia transmitted their "ratifications." The Cholera seems to be slowly diffusing itself over Great Britain, and had made progress in Ireland. We shall hear of more and considerable ravages. In France the pestilence was not confined to Paris, nor to the lower classes.—*Nat. Gaz.*

MARRIED,

On the 29th ult., by Alderman Scully, Mr. DAVID STARR, to Miss MARY ELLIOTT, of this city.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of Alexander Watson, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, will please to make payment to the subscribers. Those who have claims against the estate, will present them for settlement to

CHRISTOPHER MAGEE,
ROBERT WATSON,

June 1.—w3t. *Executors.*

WANTED,—Sovereigns, Guineas, and Doubloons, for which the highest price will be given at COOK'S EXCHANGE OFFICE,

June 1. 68, Wood street.

NOTICE.

THE Mayor's Court will commence on Monday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Jurors summoned, and all persons bound in recognizance, are required to be punctual in their attendance. S. A. ROBERTS,

June 1, 1832.—3t. *Clerk.*

FOR SALE,

A FIVE ACRE LOT, in the Reserved Tract, opposite Pittsburgh, fronting on Island lane, and adjoining Mr. Robinson's lots, and near Joseph Snyder's lot. For terms, apply to the subscriber, near this lot. JOHN CAMERON.

June 1.—wtf.

New Publications.

THE Gentleman's Medical Pocket Book, and Health Adviser; containing a concise statement for the curing every disease to which he is liable. By a Medical Practitioner.

2. *Saturday Evening*—By the Author of Natural Enthusiasm.
3. *Contemplations of the Saviour:* By S. Greenleaf Bulfinch.
4. *Peter Parley's* History of Ancient Greece.
5. *Singer's Own Book;* a well selected collection of the most popular songs.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

June 1, 1832.—4t

HAIRCLOTH CAPS.—Ladies and Gentlemen are informed that the subscriber has now an assortment of Summer Caps, suitable for boys of all ages. S. J. SYLVESTER,

June 1. 16, Exchange.

BULWAR'S NEW WORK.

CONVERSATIONS with an Ambitious Student in ill health; with other pieces. By the Author of Eugene Aram.

ALSO,

Santo Sebastiano, or the Young Protector. By the Author of "The Romance of Pyrenees." For sale by JOHN I. KAY Co., 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

June 1, 1832.—2t

FRIENDS and Customers.—If you call on me to-day or to-morrow, I may enable you to fill your purses with some of the following prizes:—$20,000; $10,000; $5,000; $3,000; and 100 of $1,000. S. J. SYLVESTER,

June 1. 16, Exchange Buildings.

FAMILY FLOUR.

50 BBLS. FRESH FAMILY FLOUR; most approved brands. For sale by

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,

June 1—3t No. 8 Market street.

ORPHAN ASYLUM
OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY.

THE Managers of this Institution, having taken a suitable house in Allegheny, and engaged an experienced matron, are now prepared to receive destitute orphan children. ☞Applications for admission may be made at the Asylum, or to Mrs. Page, Mrs. Wade, or Miss M. Herron, members of the committee appointed for that purpose.

June 1, 1832.

NOTICE

TO COLLECTORS OF COUNTY TAXES.—Whereas, by an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1831, entitled "An act to increase the county rates and levies for the use of the Commonwealth," it is made the duty of the Treasurer of each county, on or before the first day of September in each and every year, to furnish the Auditor General a statement of the amount received by him for the use of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of this act; and to settle his account with the Auditor General in the same manner as public accounts are now settled; and upon the settlement of his account as aforesaid, to pay into the State Treasury the amount thereof.

Therefore, the Collectors of the County Taxes for the several Wards, Boroughs, and Townships in the County of Allegheny, are hereby notified that, in order to enable our County Treasurer to comply with the provisions of the said recited act of assembly, it is necessary that they, and each, and every of them do, on or before the first day of August next, make out, prepare, and return into the the Commissioners' Office, correct lists of their lost taxes, exonerations, and unseated lands, and lots of ground: and also to be vigilant in the collection of the taxes contained in their respective duplicates.

L. STEWART,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES HILANDS,
Commissioners of Allegheny County.

Pittsb'g, Commissioners' Office, June 1, 1832.

☞The Editors of the several newspapers printed in the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Borough, will please to insert the above three or four times in their papers, respectively, and present their bills at the Commissioners' Office for payment.

EXCHANGE.

Bank of Geauga,	2
Cleaveland,	2
Portsmouth,	3
Urbana,	3
Dayton,	3

G. A. COOK'S Exchange Office,
Pittsburgh, June 1. 68, Wood street.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to decline the Mercantile business, will dispose of his property at Letart Falls, Ohio, on accommodating terms. The property consists of a Two Story Frame House, and Brick Kitchen, with a well of excellent water at the kitchen door. The house was built expressly for a Dwelling and Mercantile Establishment. The lot on which the house is erected, contains 3-4 of an acre of ground, and embraces a good Steam Boat Landing, at the head of Letart Falls. It is perhaps the best stand on the Ohio river for a Boat Store and Wood Yard. Any person disposed to keep a Country Store, Boat Store, Wood Yard, and Public House, might do an extensive and very profitable business.

For particulars, respecting the property and the country, inquire of Thomas L. Shields, Esq., or William Semple, of the firm of Bissell & Semple, all of Pittsburgh.—Should the above named property not be sold before the first of November, ensuing, it will be offered for rent.

GEORGE BOYD.

June 1, 1832.—4mw

25 CENTS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on Saturday evening, (the 26th ultimo,) an indented apprentice to the Wagon Making Business, named GEORGE ETHMORE HANNAH; between 15 and 16 years of age; five feet high; dark hair and eyes; likewise, his complexion rather of a darkish color: he had on a brown home-made cloth roundabout and pantaloons; a black vest, and a coarse pair of Monroe shoes, and an old black fur hat: has a bundle carrying: he is much given to conversation, and reading novels, &c. All persons are hereby warned against harboring or employing said Runaway.

RICHARD IRWIN.

Allegheny county, St. Clair township, Pa., May 28th, 1832.

P. S.—It is believed that the above Runaway has gone to Philadelphia or down the Ohio: a young lad, about the same age, named EDWARD BEVAN, a weaver, went in company with him; he had on a light gray colored roundabout and pantaloons; white fur hat, and of a fair complexion. June 1—3t*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Alexander Johnston, jr., deceased, are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, will present them for *settlement*.

WILLIAM HAYS,
JOHN SNYDER,
Executors.

June 1, 1832.—4t.

☞The Statesman, Mercury, Democrat, and Times, Pittsburgh; and the National Gazette, Philadelphia, will insert the above 4 times, and forward their accounts to John Snyder.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, MAY 24, 1832.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees, creditors, and other persons concerned, that the undernamed Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office for Allegheny county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday, the 26th day of June, A. D.* 1832.

John McClelland, Administrator of the estate of Seth Wilson, late of Findlay township, deceased.

John Ross and William Chess, Executors of the estate of Finley Chess, late of St. Clair township deceased.

Robert Wilson, Administrator of the estate of Sarah Liburn, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased.

Frederick Bausman and Edmund Thomas, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Munn, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

Also—The Guardianship account of John Calhoon, Guardian of the minor children of Joseph Wilson, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, *Register.*

May 25, 1832.—4w

Venetian Blind Factory.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to pursue the above business in all its variety, viz: Hall Doors, and Window Shutters, on the improved New York plan, together with the inside half and draw blind, a constant supply of which will be kept on hand at the factory in Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

ABR'M. WESTERVELT.

N. B. To any who may be disposed to purchase by the quantity, for retail, a liberal deduction will be made.

Feb. 24, 1832.—6mw

ÆSCULAPIUS' HEAD,
IN FOURTH STREET,

Two Doors below the Statesman Office, and opposite the U. S. Bank.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, JR. & Co.

HAVE removed their DRUG STORE to Fourth street, between Market and Wood, opposite the Bank of the United States, at the sign of Æsculapius' Head; where a general assortment of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. can be had on accommodating terms. April 3—2m.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Economy township, Beaver county, on the 6th inst., CHRISTIAN ETTER, an indented apprentice to the Potter Business; about eighteen years old; stout built; about five feet high. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid, upon his delivery to the subscriber.

DAVID KOENIG.

may 25, 1832—3w

VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell a lot of 8 acres and 20 perches, adjoining Birmingham. It is well situated to improve for a residence, being sufficiently high and level, and has a never failing spring; or it might be very profitably divided into lots. The repair of the Monongahela Bridge, and the Turnpike road being made near to the lot, will render it very convenient to this city.

April 26, 1832. wtf. A. HAYS.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, &c.

A GENERAL Assortment of Paints, dry, and ground in oil; Copal, Japan, Leather, and Map Varnishes; Paint Brushes; Lint-seed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, &c.—for sale on the most accommodating terms, at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, 2d door below Third. May 11, 1832.—3t&a3t

ROBERT M'CLELLAND,

ATTORNEY at Law, has taken an office in the house occupied by Mr. P. Doran, and situated in the Diamond, where he will attend to any business in any of the Courts of the City of Pittsburgh, and Allegheny County.

May 25, 1832.—6mw*

30 HHDS. Ky. LEAF TOBACCO, (new crop,) for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

May 15—3t *Front street.*

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers continue to receive Cotton and Wool Machine Cards of the most improved quality, and have now on hand a good assortment, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices. Orders for cards will be duly attended to by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

may 29, 1832.—6t

Curled Hair Mattrasses,

OF a superior quality, constantly on hand, or made to order, at less than eastern prices, at the Carpet and Furnishing Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street. A. M'FADDEN.

N. B.—7,000 lbs. Curled Hair, (in the rope,) on consignment, and will be sold at eastern prices, with the addition of carriage. A. M'F.

April 20—tf

Eighty Shares of Beaver Bridge Stock

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the above number of Shares in the Beaver Bridge Company, the Stock of which is valuable, nets at present a good dividend, and it is thought will net from 8 to 10 per cent. when the Beaver Canal is completed. For particulars, inquire of S. Baird & Co., Merchants, corner of Fifth and Wood streets. Pittsburgh, or to the subscribers, Merchants, Philadelphia. BROWN & AGNEW.

☞ The Beaver Argus will publish the above for 6 months, unless previously discontinued, and charge this office.

May 4, 1832—6mo.

B. DARLINGTON has removed his Hardware store from Market street, to the corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, in the house formerly occupied by Isaac Harris, where he invites his friends and customers to call.

may 8.—1m.

STEAM REFINED SUGAR.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS have just received a few barrels of single and double refined Loaf Sugar, which they offer for sale by the barrel or larger quantity.

May 8.—1m

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office at the southwest corner of Market street and the Diamond. ☞Entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. March 27, 1832.—tf.

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250 BBLS. LOAF SUGAR; received per Steam Boat Friend, and for sale unusually low, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

May 4, 1832.

REMOVAL.

HENRY F. SCHWEPPE, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, lately removed to the Corner of St. Clair and Penn streets, (opposite to the Exchange,) is now receiving, and offers for sale,

Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. H. Teas;
Rio and Havanna Coffee;
Loaf, Lump, white Havanna, and N. O. Sugars;
Plantation and Sugar-house Molasses;
Fresh Rice, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.;
Havanna, Spanish, Melee, and Common Segars;
Champagne and Cog. Brandy; Holland Gin;
Jamaica and N. Orleans Rum;
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Claret Wines, guaranteed pure as imported;
Philadelphia Glue;
Gum Shellac, Spirits Turpentine;
Richmond & Pittsburgh Manufactured Tobacco, assorted;
Madder, Camwood, Fustic, Camp. Logwood;
Sperm. Candles, and best Winter strained Oil;
Olive Oil, Wine Vinegar;
Alum, Coperas, Saltpetre;
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel;
600 Prime Attakapas Hides, &c. &c.

Comprising, in the whole, as well selected and general assortment of Groceries as any in the Market, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, May 8, 1832.—2m

DOMESTIC GOODS.

40 BALES Domestics, viz:—Ashton, Delaware, and Chester Tickings; Drillings, Shirtings, and Sheetings; Wilmington Stripes, &c. Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,

may 22. *No. 84, Front street.*

TO LET,

THAT Pleasant Three Story Brick Dwelling House, in Liberty street, now occupied by Ross Wilkins, Esq. For terms, inquire at the Rope Warehouse, at the corner of Liberty and Fourth streets. JOHN IRWIN,

May 22—tf Allegheny.

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55 BALES COTTON;
33 HOGSHEADS TOBACCO;
10 BALES TOBACCO.

Just received and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD,

may 22. *No. 84, Front street.*

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75 Bbls. Molasses, received per Transport, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

May 25, 1832.

REMOVAL.

DOCTORS J. P. & E. D. GAZZAM, HAVE removed to Sixth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, opposite the Episcopal Church.

The undersigned requests an adjustment of all unsettled accounts. J. P. GAZZAM.

May 25.—6t.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others, to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation; and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes; Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1832.—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTEL & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831.—tf

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AN Assortment of *Curtain Bands, Knobs, Rings, Fringe, Locks, &c.*, suitable for furnishing Steam Boats—on accommodating terms, by SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

Corner of Wood and Fifth streets.

Pittsburgh, March 15—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

HARDWARE.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co. are now opening a very extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Plated Ware, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and Saddlers. A large proportion of their goods have been imported direct from Liverpool, (England,) *via* New Orleans, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

March 16—tf.

MERCHANTS, and men of business generally, will find it to their advantage to call at this office, and have their uncurrent paper exchanged. Every description of *Bank Note paper* received at reduced rates. The highest premium is, in all cases, paid for *Foreign and American Gold. Drafts and Notes of hand* collected. ☞GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Jan. 27.

NOTICE.

THE public will please to take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between William B. Barnett and James S. Barnett, is this day dissolved, not by mutual consent, but by the power that one of the partners holds in his hands. Pittsburgh, 5th day of March, 1832.

All persons are hereby forbid trusting either of the partners on the responsibility of the other.

JAMES S. BARNETT.

March 9, 1832.

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.

February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.

Just received and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 9.

TOBACCO.

30 HHDS. New Leaf TOBACCO;
150,000 Common CIGARS.

For sale by M. ATWOOD,

April 20. No. 84 Front street

CITY BATHS,

Corner of Market and Second streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that the above establishment has been newly fitted up, and is now open for visitors. He also takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes, by assiduity and attention to business, to merit a continuance of the favors of a liberal public. *J. B. VASHON*

April 27.—2m.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

August 30, 1831

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

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ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

BANK OF GEAUGA AT PAINESVILLE,—The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

January 17.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 21 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice

Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

Steel Hoes.

AS Agent for Ephraim Estep, I expect to be constantly supplied with the above article, of a superior quality.—They are offered at the most favorable manufacturers' rates.

M. ATWOOD,

March 27. Corner of Wood & Front sts.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.

N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.—tf

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Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,

April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

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30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business*, in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant*, Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.*, Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.*, or *Macalester & Yorke*, Philadelphia. *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.*, or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.*, New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

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RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.

N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

MOSES ATWOOD has removed of No. 84, Front street, where he offers for sale—

24 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco;
48 bales Tennessee and Mississippi Cotton.

Also, by the package, a variety of *Tickings, Calicoes*, and other *Domestic Goods*, from Eastern Manufactories. April 6.

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge. Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN.

May 11, 1832.—tf

TO LET,

A GENTEEL DWELLING HOUSE, in a pleasant and eligible part of the city. Inquire at the office of the Gazette. may 17

Patent Vice Manufactory.

A. LAMONT & CO. have the pleasure of informing their friends, and the public generally, that having nearly completed their arrangements, including the erecting of a Steam Engine, they will be able to supply all orders for their Vices, at the shortest notice.

As they intend to make it a permanent business, and have no doubt of their manufactory being of great benefit to the country at large, they expect, by dealing on liberal terms, to meet with a share of public patronage.

All orders, directed to A. Lamont & Co., Allegheny town, or to John Irwin, Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.

A. LAMONT & CO.

Allegheny town, April 20.—tf.

☞The public are hereby warned, not to infringe on the patent rights of the subscribers, as in all cases the penalty, agreeably to law, will be strictly enforced. A. LAMONT & CO.

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

DOBBIN & IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,

Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.

Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.

Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK.

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't

November 1

MACHINE CARDS.

A COMPLETE Assortment, from the established Manufactory of James Smith & Co., Leicester, Mass., is offered for sale, *(at lower prices than ever sold in this city,)* by the subscribers, their sole Agents.

McKEE, CLARKE & CO.

April 24, 1832.—2m. 39 Water street.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,

AND

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their RECTIFYING DISTILLERY from Gray's Row, St. Clair street, to *No.* 162 *Liberty street*, (opposite to Sixth street,) where they continue to manufacture, in quantity, the following Liquors, which they will sell wholesale and retail on reasonable terms.

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial,
Rum,	Carraway do.
Gin,	Per. Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
1st and 4th proof,	Lemon do.
Alcohol,	Anniseed do.
Peppermint Cordial,	Clove do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

In addition to the above, they have laid in and intend constantly keeping the following

WINES AND LIQUORS.

French Brandy,	Madeira Wine,
Holland Gin,	Lisbon do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Teneriffe do.
Port Wine,	Malaga do.

☞ *Monongahela* Whiskey by the barrel, keg, &c.

N. B.—Goods delivered, drayage free, within the limits of the city.

Grocers, tavern-keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are invited to call and examine their stock. March 30—6m.

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the *COACH MAKING, in all its various branches*, near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh*, where they intend manufacturing *Post Couches, Couchees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*

Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞Repairing done with despatch.

On hand, for sale, 1 Nine Passenger Coach; 1 light Dearborn, with falling top.

HISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, a lad between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Trimming.

March 20, 1832.—tf

JOHN DALZELL & JOSIAH KING

Being associated in the Grocery and Commision Business, under the firm of

JOHN DALZELL & CO.

AT NUMBER 170, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, invite the influence and patronage of their respective friends and the public to their present large and various stock, consisting in part of

80 Packages Fresh Imperial, G. P. Y. H. and Souchong Teas;
150 Bags Rio and Java Coffee;
25 do. Pepper and Alspice;
8 Hhds. Lump and Loaf Sugar;
10 Boxes Havanna do.;
50 Casks Salt Petre;
100 Kegs Rock and Rifle Powder;
4,000 Lbs. Spanish Sole Leather;
200,000 do. Bacon, Pittsburgh cured;

Which, with the minor articles of Groceries—Iron, Nails, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, and all other Pittsburgh manufactured goods—render the whole well deserving the attention of Merchants and others visiting this market for supplies.

Their Store and Ware Rooms, being commodious and eligibly situated for the purpose, they will always give prompt attention to the *Storage, Transit, or Sale on Commission*, at moderate charges, of any Merchandise or Produce entrusted to their care.

ALSO,

Just Landing, and for Sale, as above,

500 barrels and half barrels No. 2 Mackerel;
150 barrels Tanners' Oil;
10 hogsheads Sperm. Oil;
12 do. Cod Fish;
60 do. New Orleans Sugar;
75 casks New Orleans Molasses;
200M Kentucky Segars.

Flour and Whiskey always bought and sold. Also, on hand, a large stock of every description of foreign WINES & SPIRITS, warranted pure: in original casks, or put up to order.

March 6, 1832.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

May 9 1832.—tf

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO, BANK NOTES, are received at per three cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Woodstreet.

September 20

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

March 22, 1831.—tf

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,

Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH.

Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,

MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

May 4, 1832—tf

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission. Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*, $14.00

Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - - 24
Oil Painting, - - - - 40
French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

MACHINE CARDS.

ON hand, and for sale, at the lowest market price, a good assortment of Machine Cards, from the factory of John A. Smith, Leicester, Massachusetts. Messrs. William Bell & Co., having given up their agency for that factory, their former customers for cards are respectfully invited to call on me for the article. C. CURTIS,

Corner of Third and Wood streets.

March 16, 1832.—4m